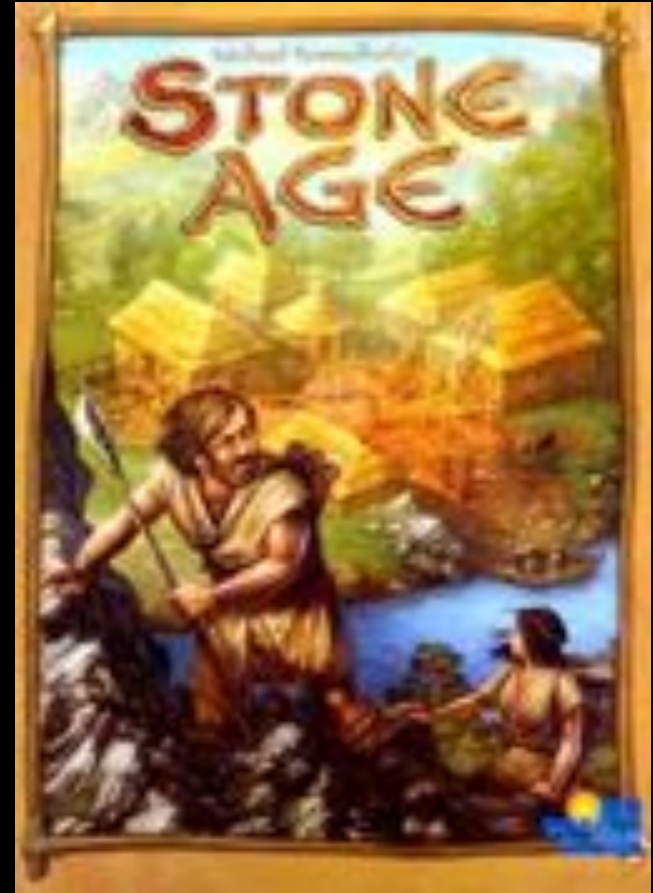
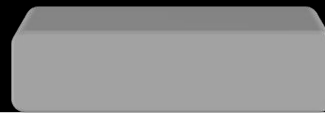


# 1.2 Daily Life in the Stone Ages



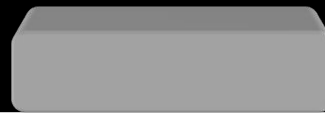
# Paleolithic Age

- From Greek words *paleo*, meaning “OLD” and *lithos* meaning “stone”
- Hence “Old Stone Age”



# Paleolithic Age

- Lived in small groups of 5-10 families
- Nomadic to semi-nomadic
- Closer relationships between bands of people



# Paleolithic Social Structure

- Cultivated closer relationships with other bands
- Each year several bands would come together and arrange



# Paleolithic Social Structure



# Paleolithic Social Structure

- *Social stratification*  
emergence of leadership and beginning of social classes
- Hierarchy within Paleolithic societies had much to do with age and gender

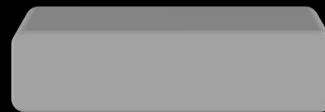


# Paleolithic Social Structure

- Men began to exercise control over society

## Role of Men

- Better hunting strategies, easier to survive
- Language, weapons, cooperation



# Paleolithic Social Structure

## Role of Men and Women

- The appearance of the bow and arrow at about 20 000 BCE allowed hunters to stalk bigger prey with > success





# Paleolithic Social Structure

## Role of Women



# Paleolithic Social Structure

## Role of Women



# Paleolithic Art and Religion

- The Paleolithic Age was the first to develop fine art as drawings
- CAVE PAINTINGS of deer, horses and animals which are now extinct
- cultural explosion in art as more tools, jewelry, and sculptures/ figurines of clay, ivory and stone emerged

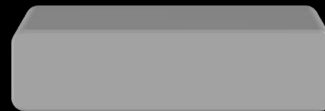


# Paleolithic Art and Religion

- More advanced spiritual practices with graves found
- jewelry and spears made of mammoth tusks buried with bodies = this suggests a ritual burial with a view of an afterlife



# Paleolithic Art and Religion





# Paleolithic Art and Religion



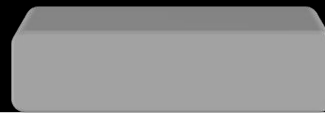
## *Venus of Willendorf*

- Small sculptures common
- Exaggerated curves = sign of fertility



# Paleolithic Age

- After millions of years of evolution, humans acquired the knowledge and ability to change their environment according to their needs



# Neolithic Stone Age





# Neolithic Stone Age

- People abandoned semi-nomadic life and began farming
- Agricultural revolution was a progression of the “Great Leap Forward”
- planting of crops, domesticating of animals and better tools and weapons



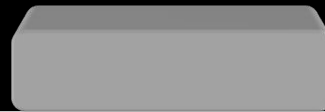
# Neolithic Social Structure

- Increasing knowledge = more control of food supply
- End of Ice Age = better for agriculture
- As population grew, so did the competition for land



# Neolithic Social Structure

- Shift from *semi-nomadic* to permanent towns and cities (first city was Jericho, in Mesopotamia between 8000 –7000 BCE)
- Trade by barter system (obsidian – most valued traded material traded for farm produce)
- Development of hierarchical class system

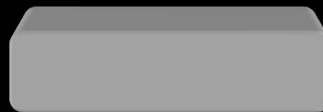


# Stonehenge

Stonehenge is located on Salisbury Plain in England Created 2800-1500 BCE



Exact purpose is unknown: religious rituals, agricultural markers or astronomical observatories



# Mystery of Stonehenge

- Stonehenge was built in 3 major stages over 1300 years (tribal people, Beaker people, Battle Axe folk people)
- Megaliths stones approx. 45 t and Heel Stone is 31 t
- Great debate over the positioning of the stones
- stones reflect an understanding of astronomy and mathematics (positions reflect sunrise, eclipses of sun and moon)
- stones could be a religious ritual to sun or moon gods
- Others believe stones were built to show changing seasons for agriculture





# Major Innovations of the Stone Age

- More complex human societies (from semi-nomadic to permanent cities; domestication of animals; leisure time)
- Development of social hierarchies
- Development of alliances and cooperation
- Marriage customs
- Development of trade goods and routes
- Religious rituals
- Refined sense of artistic beauty